it has had complete control of the elective part of the national government and nearly absolute control in the provincial and municipal governments. Moreover, during all this time it has recognized only two leaders, Sergio Osmefia and Manuel L. Quezon. From 1907 to 1922, Osmena was the president of the party, and from 1922 to 1935 Quezon occupied this position.

Why?

Principles. The *Nacionalistas* were the most determined advocates of immediate independence for the Philippines.

Leadership. First in Osmena and next in Quezon, the party possessed the two most virile and able Filipinos of the generation.

Organization. Power rested in the hands of one man aided by a few other men who used that power adroitly to build up a great political machine of office-holders and would-be office-holders.

Patronage. With Governors-General anxious to make records for American approval based on Filipino support, the spoils of public office were placed at the disposal of the party leaders and were distributed where they could be used to advantage.

Not that the *Nacionalistas* have not had their trials and tribulations. But these trials and tribulations came but rarely from a vigorous opposition j if necessary a too aggressive *Progresista* or *Democrata* could be bought off with a political plum. No, the trials and tribulations came from the rivalries of two vigorous and ambitious leaders in the party of the caliber of Osmena and Quezon. In 1922 the inevitable hap-

pened, and they broke, Quezon to denounce Osmena's dictatorship and to form a party of his own known as the *Colectivistas,* and Osmena to remain with the old guard known as the *Unfyersonalistas.* After the election, it was found that neither could organize the House of Representatives, and so in preference to joining the *Democrat as,* they